



## THE ARIZONA MINER.

Published every Saturday,

PRESCOTT, YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA.

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One Copy, One Year, \$7.00  
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" " Three Months, 2.50  
Single Copies, 25  
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At the old stand formerly occupied by B. Cobb, LA PAZ, Arizona.  
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Blank Mining and Quitclaim Deeds, Special and General Powers of Attorney, etc., for sale at the Miner Office.

FOR SALE—A FEW NO. 1 COWS  
Apply to A. G. DUNN.  
Prescott, June 12, 1868.

## NEW STORE.

GO TO...

## KERR'S CHEAP STORE,

the East Room of the Old Capital Building,

North Side of the Plaza, Prescott,

For wish to purchase

Groceries and Provisions,

Liquors, Can Fruits, Clothing,

anything else needed by you, for less money

the same can be bought for anywhere else

down.  
EDWARD KERR.  
Prescott, June 30, 1868.

## C. JACKSON &amp; Co.,

Montezuma Street, Prescott.

WE HAVE JUST ARRIVED FROM  
San Francisco with a large assort-

ment of LIQUORS, which we offer for sale

at reduced prices, for cash, at our sample rooms,

here Joe and Sol, the landowner and noisier

in town, will always be on hand to dispense

liquors in the most approved style.

CHAMPAGNE on draft. We never stop over.

E. B.—Joe has now another attraction besides

"Purp."

C. JACKSON & Co.  
Prescott, June 5, 1868.

## Letter from Chicago.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF ARIZONA MINER.]

CHICAGO, November 28, 1868.

The Presidential agony is over, and other topics and interests are regaining their places in the minds of the people, for which we should be profoundly thankful. It is pleasant, after months of political commotion, prophecy and "fearful looking for" of national dissolution and final upshot of our country, to witness the quiet acquiescence of thirty-four millions of people in the verdict of the ballot-box, and peace, order, business and prosperity regaining ascendancy throughout the land.

Here, on the border of the "great West," there is much to inspire any American citizen with the grandest of hopes for the future greatness and glory of his country. A short trip through a portion of Wisconsin and this State has afforded me many occasions of surprise at the rapid growth of the country in wealth and population. Nearly the whole country, for hundreds of miles along the railroads, in every direction, presents an unbroken view of farms well fenced and covered with farm-houses, granaries and grain stacks, herds of cattle, sheep and horses, while, all over these States, towns and cities have, within a few years, grown up, with all the means and appliances for education, culture, luxury and material splendor possessed by older cities and towns of the Eastern and Middle States. But the almost wonderful growth of this city, now numbering over three hundred thousand souls, its immense accumulations of wealth and splendor, its vast and far-reaching trade, gives one the best idea of the rapid growth and present greatness of the Northwest. Tributary to this city are thousands of other cities and towns, which are supplied and drained by more than a score of railroads, converging to this great centre.

While it is comparatively easy to gain something of a correct idea of the material greatness of the city, its social, moral and religious condition is not so readily understood. Its hundred spires tell of the reign of Christ, but its 1,600 saloons, and its streets, beset by the reign of Satan. Its multitudinous homes of elegance would indicate the dominion of virtue and love, but the parlors and dens of vice declare the prevalence of hatred and lust. If saintly souls here find gilded altars at which to kneel, here, too, the hungry lust of loveless finds opportunity to glut its gorgeous appetite on ruined virtue and betrayed innocence. But, with all its faults, Chicago is a pleasant city, and great efforts are being made in behalf of education, religion and general reform. Yet, there is more of a sensational character in this than in any other city with which I am acquainted. The city is one grand placard, advertising everything, from a stick of candy to a steamboat. The preachers advertise their subjects for Sunday discourses, of which, let me give you a few specimens, verbatim:—"Spiritual Intercourse," "Strength and Beauty," "How to Manage the Finances of the Church," "The Evils of the Theatre and Opera," "The Way to Hell." It is impossible to say whether the saints outnumber the pleasure-seekers or not. The latter throng the places of amusement, and the theatre, opera, and concert-rooms, every night, swarm, and are redolent with all the bravery of diamonds, chignons, loggnetts and paraphernalia of fashion. All these things the people can afford, because the country is rich, and must continue so, for the soil is so fertile, and the market so convenient, that wealth flows in upon them with comparatively little effort. But present prices indicate a continued decline of all species of property, and notwithstanding the present prosperity of the whole country, a financial crisis, or extreme tightness in the money market is expected by very many of the best financiers of the country. Of course, before closing this letter, I must say a word for my dear friends of the female persuasion, and it shall be on fashion. The latest novelties of the dear creatures are lace curtains, worked with landscapes and life-sized figures, lace, over light-colored silks, for collars, and ermine, for furs, this winter. Colored silk aprons, trimmed with lace, or piping of satin, are coming into fashion. The head dress has been varied but little, unless it be that the mass of hair on the upper back part of the head is some larger, and a switch of hair, about the size of a cow's tail hangs loosely down the back. But for the fact that the fly season is over, one would conclude that it was to be used for the same purpose as that of the bovine appendage. And I suppose that any young woman who can wear all this, and pay for all this and more, is about as near the summit of feminine bliss as it is possible for woman to climb, and to those to whom this is not permitted are miserable as disappointment can make them.—I mean those who aspire to live in the world of fashion.

VAGABOND.

## ARIZONA.

[From General Halleck's Report.]

This Territory has an area of some 100,000 square miles. There are no reliable data in regard to its population, but a mean of various estimates would place it at about 13,000 whites and 15,000 Indians. The military force in the Territory consists of two full regiments of infantry and nine companies of cavalry—in all, twenty-nine companies—that is, nearly one-half of all the troops in the Division suitable for service in the field. Nevertheless, considerable dissatisfaction has been shown by the inhabitants because more troops were not sent to that Territory. This could not be done by me, from the small force at my disposal, without depriving other States and Territories of their proportionate share of protection in places where Indian hostilities existed or were threatened.

## DISTRIBUTION OF TROOPS AND MILITARY POSTS.

The troops in Arizona are distributed as follows:

At Fort Mohave, two companies, for the protection of the depot, with outposts on the road to San Bernardino.

At Camp Willow Grove, two companies, for the protection of the road from Mohave to Fort Whipple, and operations against the Apaches.

At Fort Whipple, two companies, for defending depot and operations against the Apaches.

At Camp McPherson, one company, to protect road and mails from La Paz to Prescott.

At La Paz, one company, for duty at Indian Reservation.

At Camp Lincoln, two companies, to protect settlers on the Verde and to operate against Apaches east of that river.

At Camp McDowell, and the outpost of Camp Reno, five companies, to guard depots and operate against Apaches between the Verde and Salinas rivers.

At Fort Yuma (Fort Yuma's in the State of California, but the depot is in Arizona), one company to guard main depot of supplies.

At Camp Lovell, Tucson, one company, to guard depot of supplies for Southern Arizona.

At Camp Grant, three companies, to protect roads and settlements and to operate against Apaches.

At Camp Goodwin, three companies, to protect roads and settlements, and to operate against Apaches.

At Camp Bowie, one company, to guard an important pass, and check hostile incursions by Indians from New Mexico.

At Camp Wallen, two companies. This post was established to prevent the hostile incursions by the Sonora Apaches, especially by the band of Cochise. As it has signally failed to accomplish either of these objects, it is probable that its location was not judicious.

At Camp Crittenden, three companies. The troops were removed from Tubac to this place, as being a more healthy position. They are intended for general operations against the Apaches in Southern Arizona.

The locations of these several posts were determined by General McDowell, after frequent personal visits to all parts of that Territory, and after consultations with officers fully acquainted with the topography of the country, and of large experience in operations against the Apaches. They should, therefore, be changed only after mature deliberation, and upon the most satisfactory evidence that their location is erroneous. I have interfered only to prevent what I deemed too great a division and scattering of our forces. To properly locate a military post in an Indian country, an officer should have a knowledge of the topography of the country, the dangers threatened, and the means of averting or surmounting them. As General McDowell possessed this knowledge in a remarkable degree, I have felt the less disposed to change or overrule any distribution of troops in Arizona which he proposed or ordered.

In Northern Arizona, the troops under Generals Devin, Price and Alexander have been, during the last year, actively engaged in scouts, and their operations have been attended with very considerable success. Much of the country lying between the Verde and Salinas Rivers, heretofore unknown, has been explored, and the Apaches shown that we can now penetrate to their secret haunts and homes. As soon as proper depots of supplies can be established, these explorations will be renewed with every prospect of favorable results.

The efficiency of the forces south of the Gila has not been so manifest, and their operations have been less successful.

The details of the military operations in Arizona during the past year are given in the several reports forwarded through Department Headquarters.

Arizona has been greatly misrepresented, even by its own people. It has been described as a wonderfully rich mineral country, abounding in lodes and mines of gold and silver of such surpassing wealth that any man who would work them could, in a few months, accumulate a fortune of millions! But these mines of fabulous wealth, if they really exist, are as yet undeveloped, and perhaps undiscovered. I do not mean to say that there are no valuable mines in Arizona, but simply that the products of these mines have never equalled the sanguine anticipations or representations of their owners, and that the failure of expected dividends to anxious stockholders has not been entirely due to the want of military protection, as is so commonly alleged.

But this Territory has interests and resources other than its minerals, and I have little doubt that in a few years its agricultural products will far exceed in value the

yield of its mines of gold, silver and copper, however rich they may prove to be. In many parts of the country the soil is exceedingly rich, and crops of all kinds are most abundant. Its climate is favorable for the growth of most kinds of grain and fruits, and its grass lands are so extensive and rich that the traveler is surprised to learn that the beef and mutton consumed are mostly obtained from Texas and California; and still more that much of the bread eaten is made of flour imported from California and Sonora. There can be little doubt that when this Territory shall receive an immigration of thrifty farmers it will become one of the most prosperous countries on the Pacific slope.

But farmers and stock-raisers are even more exposed to Indian depredation, and require more military protection, in a country infested by hostile Indians, than miners in the development of their mines. The farmer's wealth consists in his cattle and crops, and if these are destroyed he is often utterly ruined. The miner's principal wealth is in his mine, which the Indians cannot destroy, although they may cripple his operations for a time by robbing him of his work-animals, his tools and his supplies.

Notwithstanding the too frequent raids of the Apaches, and the ruin which they have caused to many ranches, the farming interest in Arizona has made very considerable progress within the last two years. Many posts are now mainly supplied by the products of the country, and at prices nearly fifty per cent. less than formerly.

## NECESSITY OF MORE TROOPS IN ARIZONA.

It will be seen from this summary, that, while there is a considerable military force in this Territory, the number available for scouts and field operations is small, and that this field force cannot be increased without leaving unprotected many necessary depots of supplies, and important mining and agricultural districts. I, therefore, respectfully and urgently repeat my recommendation of last year, that an additional force of one or two regiments of infantry be sent to this Division for service in Arizona. The troops now there will be able to hold their present positions, and to make gradual advance upon the enemy until he is finally subdued or destroyed. But this process must be a slow one. With the additional troops asked for, the operation will be greatly facilitated, the desired result attained in less time, and the total cost of the war greatly diminished.

I call attention, also, in this connection, to the fact that the health of the troops in Southern Arizona will soon render it necessary to exchange them with those at more northerly posts, say, in California and Oregon. But to make this exchange will require several months, and, in the meantime, many posts will be so reduced as to be unsafe, and all would be too weak for any field operations against the hostile Indians. If an additional regiment of infantry be sent to the Division, these changes can be effected gradually and without detriment to the service.

## INDIAN SCOUTS.

The law authorizing the employment of Indian scouts limits the number to 1,000, of which only 500 are assigned to this Division. If this number could be doubled, at least on this coast it would greatly facilitate military operations in Arizona. Officers are unanimous in their reports as to the value and usefulness of these scouts in the field.

## CHARACTER OF THE APACHES AND THEIR MODE OF WARFARE.

I beg leave to reproduce the following extracts from my report of last year:

"The Apaches and cognate tribes in Arizona and Northern Sonora are the natural and hereditary enemies of the whites, of whatsoever nation or character. They have successfully expelled from the Territory the Aztecs, the Spaniards and Mexicans; and they will yield to our people only when compelled to do so by the rifle and revolver. They probably resemble the African Bedouins more than any other people; and murder and robbery constitute almost the sole occupation of the Apache. These Indians do not fight in masses, like most of the tribes east of the Rocky Mountains, but move stealthily in small bands over the greater portion of Arizona and the northern parts of Sonora and Chihuahua, waylaying and murdering travelers on the roads, plundering and destroying unprotected agricultural and mining settlements. The mode of warfare, combined with the rough and desert character of the country, and the want of practical roads, renders it very difficult to operate successfully against them, or to give adequate protection to the small and scattered settlements in that extensive but sparsely populated Territory.

"It is useless to negotiate with these Apache Indians. They will observe no treaties, agreements or truces. With them there is no alternative but active and vigorous war until they are completely destroyed, or forced to surrender as prisoners of war."

Another year's experience has confirmed the correctness of these remarks. But what is to be done with these Indians when captured or surrendered as prisoners of war? The agents of the Indian Bureau, as a general rule refuse to receive them, and the military have no funds or authority to establish special military "reservations" for them. To keep and guard them at military posts will require the whole force of the garrisons, and prevent the troops from operating in the field. We have no available funds with which to purchase seeds and agricultural implements, so that they can be made to contribute to their own support; and to keep them in idleness for any length of time has a most injurious effect. If permitted to hunt and fish for their own support, they are certain to desert and resume hostilities. It is hoped that some steps may be taken to modify our Indian system, at least in Arizona, so as to obviate these very serious difficulties in the reduction of the Apaches and the pacification of that Territory.

I respectfully repeat my recommendation of March last, that Arizona, with the three most southerly counties of California, be made a separate military department. I believe this change to be essential to the discipline of the troops and the proper direction of military operations there. The present department of California is of so great geographical extent, with so many posts distant from each other, and connected by roads and mountain trails difficult to travel, that the Department Commander cannot make the personal inspections, and give to its affairs that personal supervision, which are absolutely required. Making Arizona a separate department will not only be of advantage to that Territory, but will give a better supervision to military affairs in California and Nevada. General Ord fully concurs with me in this recommendation.

## COST OF SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORTATION.

It gives me pleasure to report that the opening of new roads, and the settlement and cultivation of lands in the vicinity of the military posts, have greatly reduced the cost and transportation of army supplies in the Division generally. Still further reductions may be hoped in the future.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed,) H. W. HALLECK,

Major General Commanding.

OFFICIAL REPORT.—Below we print the official report of Lieutenant A. B. Wells, on his recent fight with the Apaches, in this county. It will be seen that the four citizens who accompanied the Lieutenant and his command, and who took part in the fight are given due credit in the report, but their names were badly "pied," by the San Francisco papers:

FORT WHIPPLE, A. T.,

November 13, 1868.

Captain E. D. Baker, A. T. M., U. S. A., and

A. A. G., Sub-District of Prescott:

Sir—I have the honor to report, that in obedience to Special Order No. 63, dated Headquarters Sub-District of Prescott, November 9th, I proceeded to Bowers' Ranch, A. T., with nineteen men of Company B and L, 8th U. S. Cavalry, and endeavored, if possible, to recapture the packtrain that was captured by Indians November 8th. I arrived at Bowers' Ranch, A. T., November 9th, at eight o'clock p. m., and started at six o'clock next morning, traveling four and one half miles south when I found their trail. I followed it over large and rugged mountains until darkness came over us, when I was obliged to camp, which I did on the trail—starting in the morning as soon as there was light enough to see. Distance traveled, forty-five miles.

NOVEMBER 11.—The country proved more rugged than the day previous. I overtook and attacked the Indians, about four o'clock p. m., killing fifteen and wounding between thirty and forty; capturing four animals, two saddles, and forty-three bows and arrows, besides destroying all their camp equipment, which was very extensive. Distance traveled, thirty miles.

The men, without exception, behaved with the utmost gallantry. The most conspicuous were Sergeant Henry Fulcott, Corporal John A. Southerland, and privates Thomas Carroll and Nicholas Forum, of "L" troop; Corporal Henry Bertram, and privates William Shaffer, John Kirman, John Hall and Charles Crundie, of "B" troop.

My acknowledgments are due Messrs Rice, Elliot, Monahan and Wunderlich, who volunteered their services, and by which I was greatly benefited.

The total distance traveled was one hundred and thirty miles. My trailer was shot through the shoulder.

A. B. WELLS,

First Lt. 8th U. S. Cav., Com. Detachment.

FOR TEMPERANCE.—Mrs. H. M. T., of this town, a lady who never tires of doing good, and who has the welfare and happiness of her race at heart, sends us the following extract, for publication, and we give it to our readers, in hopes that it may aid in checking the vice of intemperance in our Territory:

"The Hon. Lewis Cass, of Detroit, one of the oldest men in his country's service, having been for many years an officer both in the civil and military departments, gives this valuable testimony: 'I have never tasted ardent spirits in my life, and therefore know they can be dispensed with. Probably few men have undergone more fatigue than I have. The most active portion of my life was passed in a new country on the very verge of civilization, and much of it beyond, and I have had my full share of exposures, exertions, and privations, in peace and in war. I have had, too, my full share of health. I might almost say that I have enjoyed uninterrupted health; and I am therefore a living proof that ardent spirits are not necessary for physical endurance, under any circumstances of toil or trial. It was this conviction which led me, when Secretary of War, to authorize the commutation of the ration of ardent spirits previously issued to the troops, for its equivalent in coffee or sugar, which has since made part of the supplies furnished to our army.'

NEW CAUSE FOR DIVORCE.—A lady in San Francisco has sued for divorce on the grounds that her husband is a confounded fool. If she succeeds we expect to see our courts filled with applications for the same relief.

FIREWOOD sells for \$30 per cord, in Wilmington, Los Angeles county, California. In Prescott, it is five dollars a cord.